Hanover, Nov. 5. [52-121]

P. M. TABB, Ago
Agents in Victoria.
Philip M. Tabb, Esq., Richmond.
WM. S. Simpson, Esq., Peter-burg.
Geo. W. Camp, Esq., Norfolk.
Robert Angerson, Esq., Williamsburg.
John, Bacce, Esq., Winchester.
June 14

1 shionable articles in my line, at prices that must induce customers to purchase, consisting in part of the following

Canton, Granite and Print Dinner Services, in various size set Superior Astral Chandeliers for Churches, Halls and Parlours

the high land is very productive and well wooded. The building consis of a Gristi and Saw mill, with a Threshing Machine at uched, but all now out of order, and sufficient houses for a quarter. The second part, called Beyrns, is high land, of about 13 acres of medium quality, with sufficient wood for its uses, and probably 4 or 5 acres of meadow land not entirely gott in up; on this part there is a framed Dwelling House containing 3 rooms, a Smoke House and log bedies Kitchen. And the remaining part on which there is a large, commodous Dwelling House, extensive Barns and all other out houses; a spacious falling Gad in, with Orchards of select fruit, and the necessary appendages to a most destrable hounestead—contains 666 acres, about 301 of which are cleared, including 120 acres first-rate and landon the awamp, in meadow, ocarly all of Which is well set in herdel grass; and there are about 40 acres, well adopted to the same purposes; yet to be cleared—all the wood land is in forcal growth which is well distributed on the premises, and the arable land is surpassed by none in this section of country for furthry. The whale estate is situated in an agreeable and healthy neighbarhood, with the contemptation of a road that will reduce the distance to the city of Richmond to 6 1-2 tables. The parts above described are in compet bodies, and lying broad sides contiguous to the homestead will under one purchaser constitute a spherical and productive farm.

The Table of Sale will be cash for one third of the purchase money, che is a spiered.

No publication shall be sent to the order of any new and unsubscriber, indiess pand for in advance, or satisfactory relegions to the context for any analysis properly in a spiere in the sent in the context of any analysis of the properly in the conditions, a single number may be sent, concorder on a publication of the conditions, a single number may be sent, concorder of all subscribers whose ability to pay may be at the publisher, and who may remain matched on open as the end of two years, from the time when the advanced if was due, shall be enseed from the results of the collective wis of the behavior of the counts of the collective wis of the behavior, when the sent collective wis the behavior, we are determined to abide.—The interests are less abided as a factor of the counts of the collective wis set the subscribers, and our own interests require, an inflexivence to the second of the American presses are driven as a factor of the Cook System, than the Editors of the counts of the continuous were as the continuous of the continuous of the continuous of the difficulty consists in the transition from the Cook System, than the Editors of the Cook System, th

The most energy of every subscriber, we form of the purchase money, the residue in two equal annual instalments to carry interest from at, will positively be assumed from our fell, in of ease and off from our fell, in of ease and out from our fell, in of ease and ease an

spaare of sixt an lines, or less, first insertion, is cents; for a distance must be accompanied with the advance statisfactory references, to insure execution, may whose advertising may amount to \$100 per annum, as whose advertising may amount to \$100 per cent. and will be made of 20 per cent. and to \$50, of 10 per cent. All Glottaries and Marriagus from the country, whenever to be handwriting is unknown at this office, must be authen the network in mocase be published. (Every measure, that has the alter prevent impositions and quitzes, has proved hereby adding the prevent impositions and quitzes, has proved hereby adding to the best of the fields of the mane of the Postmaster, at the back of the tester.)

Lends and Mill in Chesterfield for Sale.

Lends and Mill in Chesterfie

come tract on James Rever, exited Bailwin's, assessment of the abundant mount to make any standing meak and pine woods. Also led Ware Ration, lying on James Rever, and and they are set of this contain about two hundred and suggested to contain about two hundred if of which is in pine woods. The mall is simple woods are greatern, and is in first rate repair. On the test a dwelling house with six rooms, which may be made at the landings of a Richanold, in a good neighborhood, and are natively as the second of the abundant growth of wood if of which, can be made at the landings of the made, it is deconed unancessary to say more is, as persons disposed to pertinase will not make the made at the landing on the made at the landing of the land of the land. The said bank alone has yielded be an anomal rent of \$150. And thily. A

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Office No. 19, South Street, Bullonors,
and the dependence on the Bullowin's
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is fully paid. The Commissioners will show the
son dispose of to metal and interest will be received and held in trust, and the interest
these of the metal and received and held in trust, and the interest
these of the preference.

oved security, and the time substances will she reon disposed to purchase,
GEORGE COX,
HENRY COX,
THOS. PRIEND,
Ga. 200 B LOODED HORSES,-Will be sold, on Wednesday, the 19th

GREAT SALE OF MORUS MULTICAULIS.

5,370 Trees at Jaction.

WILL he sold by the subscriber, on the Coggins' Point Farm, on Thursday, the 12th day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, to the highest bidder without researce, First receiving accounts Mores Multicaulis There. They are the grown of calcaroons land, well in turned, and the larger pottion of than most superior trees. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock.

5, M., and the trees sold by rows and spaces, or in other lots to get our horses.

and the trees would be sold in pursuance of the terms and regularies trees will be sold in pursuance of the terms and regularied a contract made between Benjamin II. Smith of Fredering and the undersigned, and in consequence of said Smith's a to comply with his obligations under the contract.

The sold of the sold of

N v 29 59-2awtds

A MELIA ACADEMY.—The next session of this institution

will commence the 20th of January, and end the 20th of Junelic course of studies will embrace the Anei rat and Modern Lan
gage, Mathematics, the Natural Sciences and Bell's Lettres, and

idequired to prepare pupils for the Senior Classes in any College

'Unresent's

rsity.

Board and Tuition per Session of 5 months, \$100, pay-

General Agency-Removal.

HARD HH.L., Jr., & CO., will in future devote their who ling Property, buying and selling Stocks, &c.

RICHARD HILL, JR., EICHARD G. TUNSTALL

ifto supply G .- The subscribers intending to continue their We would also remaid these wishing to hire, to their interest to apply early, as we have already not deep placed in our hands for hire. Our charge is five per cent. We attend to the negroes through the of sickness, and collect the hire without farther ROBERT HILL & CO.,

ROGERT HILL & CO.,
2d door from Old Market, Main Street.
d, Dec. 7, 1839. 2-425Jan
GROCERIES AT REDUCED PRICES. to the attention of the Members of the Legislature and s to our stock of Groceries. We think if they will evolve they will into their interest. We are deter-

as that Goshan Chance as Liverpool Sait, good sacking and large green Laguira and Rio Coffee

server raginal and the vener subsolid ald Java treffer transchen to the best quality to soft bar Sugar, from lowest to highest grade to proved midding Baron, sound and dry

sizes, Stiel, Northern Hay, lamp Oil, pine apple is of different kinds, family Flour and Buckwheat tany distributes too tedious to mention. WYATT & WHITE.

HAV. ERY - Visinsty. - At a Circuit Superior Court of Law Primingery, held for Goodstand County, at the Court House, edgy, 15th October, 1839;

Land and Negroes FOR SALE.—Pursuant to a decree this Attendage excepts to the sufficiency of Protals appear half for the defendant in this cause, as special half for the defendant in this cause, to pathes by their Attendage insufficient; as the pathes by their Attendage insufficient; and the said but adjudged insufficient; as count dath rule the defendant to give other special in the lark of Willies, near the stage road, contiguous to the form of the Court, that the defendant is not an extended that the said defendant do appear to the form of the Court, that the said defendant do appear to the form of the court of the c

Ten or twelve young manes will be subscriber, Union Level, Va. and Address the subscriber, Union Level, Va. ALEX, DORTCH.

HOYT'S BANK OF PRIZES.

IN the last month D. M. Hoyt has sent to several of his Corres

SCHEMES FOR DECEMBER.

Canitals—\$30,000, 10,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,500-50 prizes of

Tickets only \$19—Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets

Shares in perpertion.
 Alexandria Lettery, Class 6, to be drawn 21st December, 1839;
 Capitals—§10,003, 15,600, 10,905, 4,009, 3,009,—10 of \$1,000,

Tickets \$10-Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets

Terms of the Richmond Enquirer.

The Enquirer is published three times a need during the session in the Englisher, and theirs a need during the rest of the year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIFTION.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIFTION.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIFTION.

TERMS OF Subscriptions and Three Dollars for six months in advance, to be paid in the effect, or remitted by mail, post seed during the rest of the period of the year.

It for this office may be remained as the end of the year, and theirs office may be remained for the period of the year.

It for this office may be remained for in an it is good and it be subscriptions, the period of any new and the control of the year, and are count to the writer. It is the accumulation of an account to the writer. It is the accumulation of an account to the writer. It is the accumulation of an account to the writer. It is the accumulation of an account to the writer. It is the accumulation of an account to the writer. It is the accumulation of an account to the writer. It is the accumulation of an account to the writer. It is the accumulation of an account to the writer. It is the accumulation of an account to the writer. It is the accumulation of an account to the writer. It is the accumulation of an account to the writer. It is the accumulation of which operates as a serious tax.

Which of the period of the year.

Where we will pay for nine papers, anomally, shall have the subscriptions shall hereafter be considered as the urred on an advance, or statistically electronic and the subscription shall be sent to the erder of any new and umanally as the time of the proper to transact the legislative accounts of the period of the

equested to communicate to the Senate copies of the records, and of all the proceedings of the Court of In-quiry, and also of the Court Martial lately held at St. Louis, on Lt. Col. Brant; also the copy of his resigna-

tion; and, also, of all the papers connected therewith.

Mr. B. also offered the following resolution:

Resolved. That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate as follows:

1. The articles of foreign import, which being manufactured into a different article in the United States, are allowed a drawback of duty on being exported; with the quantities and values of such imports and exports, and the amounts of duties received and described paid on the same, from the gent 1833, inclusive, to the end of the ascat year of 1839.

2. The amount of drawback which would have been

payable on such exportations, if the act of March 3, 1839, for the reduction of duties, commonly called the case of the New Jersey members till there should be a farm.
TERMS of sale will be cash for one third of the purchase money, ompromise act, had provided for a reduction of drawback in proportion to the periodical reduction of duty.

3. The probable quantities and values of such imports and exports, and the amounts of duties receivable, and of drawbacks payable thereon, from the year 1849, inclusive of that year, to the consummation of the Compromise act, in 1842, and for one year thereafter; provided the said act remains as it is.

would be payable if the drawback underwent reductions proportionately with the reductions of duty.

5. A table of recipitulation and comparison, show-

ing the annual difference, and the aggregate difference, between the amounts of drawback paid and payable under said act, from 1833 inclusive to 1842, and one called and enrolled the members whose seats were uncear thereafter, if the act remains as it is, and the amounts that would have been paid and should become transaction of any other business, to the investigation payable hereafter, if the drawbacks had been subject and decision of the conflicting claims to scats. Such to reduction in proportion to the reduction of duties

Mr. B. also offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, so far as it may be in the power of the Treasury Department to obtain the information, the names of all the banks in the United States which may have stopped specie payments during the suspension of 1832; also of these cr. It may be inconvenent and difficult to act without

to pay the Government demands, Post Office inclusive, list in the first instance, surely the election of Speaker partments have information, or love reason to believe,

Mr. B. also offered the following resolutions:

Also, the number of shares held in said canal stock by all the annual to enjoy the largest income for any given it untof money.

Also, the number of shares held in said canal stock by the House each State might be fully represented.—
This, in his opinion, was all right; but how was this trad to be made. We have no officers to preside over assuring portion for a daughter, can effect it through this Compared the said canal is completely finished and guidious by which the debite is to be conducted; we have no rules or re-

Severetary.

Trustees.—Isaac Lawrence, Beverly Robinson, B. McVickar,
Charles A. Davis, Samuel Wetmare. David Hadden, Anthony
Barcklay, L. Suares, George F. Tallman, P. G. Nevius, Roswell
L. Colt, Morris Robinson, New York, Matthew L. Bevan, Wm.
Platt, John Moss, Philadelphia, James Cox, Wm. E. Mayhew,
Samuel Hoffman, Frederick W. Brune, G. S. Oldfield, Joseph
Cashina Fielding Lucas, ir. Baltimore. by themselves, and also to be communicated to the seamboat captains generally, in relation to the effect. He therefore suggested to the member from Virginia of the tolls on the said canal, and the amount thereof on their respective vessels for each time they pass Samuel Hoffman, Frederick W. Brune, G. S. Oldnein, Joseph Cushing, Fielding Lucas, jr., Baltimore. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, post paid, to the Agents for the Company in Virginia, who will farmish the rates and other necessary information, to persons desirous of ef-fecting Insurances or making other arrangements through this through, and the aggregate amount for the season, or a trolled the action of Congress, the law of this House year; and the comparative amount of the tolls paid to the canal, and the profits cleared by the boat; with an Mr. J. sail he had but one object in viewestimate of the amount of tolls which a regular trader these disputed questions fairly decided by a majority of a given tonnage, between St. Louis and Louisville, of the members of the House, and he was perfectly and between New Orleans and Louisville, would pay willing that it might be done before the election of the and between New Orleans and Louisville, would pay in the number of years that such steamer would last, supposing her to continue in the same trade as long as fit for service: also a comparative estimate of such aggrefor service; also a comparative estimate of such aggre-gate toils, with the original cost of the vessel; and a forther comparative estimate of such tolls, with the Mr. HUNT then submitted the following, as a subirther comparative estimate of such tolls, with the other expenses is eident to the running of the steamboat.

> Mr. CRITTENDEN gave notice that he would ask leave, at the earliest day it would be proper to do so, to bring in a bill to authorize the purchase of the private steck in the Louisville and Portland Canal by the U

These resolutions were severally read, and under the

States, Mr. WALKER gave notice that he would ask leave, at the earliest day it would be proper to do so, to intro-

Astril Lamps—Bright and Bronze—or new and Superior par-terns
Mantel Lamps, with Glass Drops, Bright and Bronze
Stand Lamps, &c. do do
Cut and Plain Glass Hall Lamps
Reading Lamps
Girandol-s, with glass drops, with from 1 to 5 lights
Candelabras, for centre and side Tables
Brackets, with from 3 to 7 lights
Lamps of every variety for Churches, Stores, Factories and Parlors duce the following bills: 1. A bill to provide for a standing and permanent preemption system, with sales, also, to actual settlers at Brackets, with from 3 to 7 ugms
Lamps of every variety for Churches, Stores, Factories and Par-lors
Looking Glasses, consisting in part of Mantel, Pier, Toilet and Shaving Glasses, from 831) to 81
Table Cullery of superior quality, from several Manufactories
Plated Candiesticks, Fruit Baskets, Castors, Snuffers and Trays, reduced prices.

2. A bill to relinquish to the State of Mississippi the two per cent. fund arising under her compact for admission into the Union.

3. A bill to cede to the State of Mississippi a quantity of public land equal to that heretofore granted to the

&c. Cut and plain Decanters, Tumblers, Wines, &c., with a very ge-State of Ohio for the purposes of internal improveneral assortment of every description of Landensward.

Ten Trays, Whiters, &c., of new patterns
Brass Fenders, Andirons, &c., with an assortment of House-keeping articles, too mini-rous to mention.

The subscriber feels desirous that his country and city friends directive, should favor him with a call, to examine his stock of goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident that the great variety and low prices will be great inducements to purchasing classification. 4. A bill to authorize the substitution of other lands in place of school sections which are useless or unpro-

Mr. CLAY of Alabama gave notice that he would ask leave, at the earliest day it would be in order to do so, to introduce the fellowing bills:

1. Abil) providing for the reduction and graduation of the price of the public lands. 2. A bill to rel aquish to the State of Alabama, the

UNION LEVEL FEMALE SEMINARY, in Mecklenburg for the country, Va.—The subscriber having emplayed Mes Judson for the casting year, will rout and a school in his fractly. The situation of this school, expectage has apply proved to be entire by healthy. It is very re-tred and free from temperations to pleasure and extravagance, at is, at the same time, casy of access situated about 12 miles. East of Boydton, and in a few hundred yards of the stage road running from Beliebl, Va., to Milton, N.C.

2. A bill to rel aquish to the State of Alabama, the two per cent, fund reserved by the net for her admission into the Union, to be applied to the making of a road, for roads, leading to said State.

3. A bill to establish an additional land district in the State of Alabama.

4. A bill for the relief of certain persons therein

4. A bill for the relief of certain persons therein The duties of this institution will be resumed on the 20th day named. anned.

5. A bill for the relief of John McCartney.

6. A bill for the relief of Captain Snodgrass's com-

pany of Alabama volunteers. 7. A bill for the discontinuance of the office of Surveyor General in the several districts, so soon as the

the year. No deduction on account of ansence except in ease of seckness.

Miss Judson is highly qualified to teach and give instruction in all branches usually taught in Female Schools. Every attention will be given to the morals of young ladice entrusted to her care.

Terms for the Schoolstic Year:

Board, washing, &c., \$50.00

Tutton in English branches, 25.00

Music, with use of piano, 50.00

French, 10.03

Painting, 10.00 surveys therein can be completed, for abolishing land offices under certain circumstances, and to abolish the office of Solicitor of the General Land Office. S. A bill for the relief of Richard Robertson 9. A bill for the relief of the assignees of Louis Ba-Painting, 10 60
Ten or twelve young ladies will be received if early application ron De Ferriet.

10. A bill for the benefit of the Gainesville and Nareeta Railroad Company. 11. A bill to relinquish the reversionary interest of the United States to a certain reservation in the State of A pondents in the country large prizes, in the course of the next month he hopes to sell larger ones and more of them. Below are some very splendid schemes. Orders for tickets in them are requested to be forwarded without delay to D. M. HOYT.

teenth sections granted for the use of schools, and the entry of other lands in lieu thereof. Mr. NORVELL gave notice that, at the earliest day it would be in order to do so, he would ask leave to introduce the following bills:

1. A bill granting to the State of Michigan a quan-

tity of land, to aid said State in the construction of a canal around the falls of St. Marie. 2. A bill for the relief of certain companies of Michigan militia.

States, for purposes of internal improvement.

4. A joint resolution, authorizing the President of the U. S. to cause certain surveys to be made.

proposition was under consideration, that the ciera of of one of the States to numity an act of Congress had public excited a holy horror in every quarter of the Union, forty millions. Mr. G. should speak of them as they excited a holy horror in every quarter of the Union, he had acted in calling one of the members from New what ought the attempt to nullify an entire State to crewere, terrible as might be the threats of gentlemen they met in convention, the resolves of that convent on ne nad acted in carring one of the memoers from New what ought the attempt to numby an entire State to be deprived who had just obtained a seat upon that floor. He re- spoke the voice of State sovereignty. The seal of a Jersey, and declining to call the residue. The gentle- ato? He cared not for how long she was to be deprived who had just obtained a seat upon that floor.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS---Ist SESSION. mun from Ohio (Mr. Dunean) was by courtesy consi-Mr. Duncan had risen, when

Mr. Wise, of Virginia, asked his permission to sub-mit a proposition which, as he hoped and believed, would, if adopted, relieve the House from its embarrass-

Mr. Duncan was understood to assent, conditionally that when Mr. Wise should have concluded, Mr. D. should still be considered as having a claim to the floor; to which condition Mr. W. assented.

Mr. Wise then observed that the proposition he had to offer was not one of his own drawing up, but that he presented it at the suggestion of a colleague of his who sits on his right, (Mr. Botts,) who would have offered it himself had he been present.

The proposition offered by Mr. Wise was then read

The proposition offered by Mr. Wise was then read at the Clerk's table as follows:

Readed, That the Representatives of the Congress of the United states new assembled, to reheve themselves from the embarrassment and difficulties which at present obstruct the organization of the House, will proceed, by the acting Clerk, to call the names of gentlemen whose rights to sents are not disjointed or contested and after the name of such members are all call d, and before they proceed to check a Speaker or other officer, or to organize in any manner, they shall, provided there be a quorum of such present, bear and decide upon all credentials, certified a or commissions of persons chaining sents in the House of Representations, under the Constitution of the United States and the less of the respective craums.

Mr. WISE and that this pledge was all which he man ever desired; if the proposition should be adepted, he had not the slightest hesitation in trusting to the tiously observed. Without such a pledge, should the one side of the House yield to the proposal to defer the they would not thereby be thrown out of a fair vote for Speaker; unless, indeed, the Clerk should himself unthat centleman could not, under his views of the mat

Mr. DROMGOOLE hoped it would be the general disposition of the members to adopt the proposition of ter; provided the said act remains as it is.

4. The same quantities, values and duties for the same time, with the annual amounts of drawback, which same time, with the annual amounts of drawback, which ground maintained by himself and others from the beginning that it is connectent for the inning of this discussion, that it is competent for the House to decide the matter in dispute at the threshold He understood that it had been contemplated to decide this contest forthwith; that as soon as the Clerk had disputed, they would proceed immediately, before the had been his understanding, and for honself, he had been ready to give a pledge that he would unite in cfant to elect the Speaker or other officer.

This resolution of his colleague will effect this object which did not stop; not ng those which my have recommenced payments; the whole divided into classes by
States and Territories, and the District of Columbia.

Also, that he cause to be communicated to the Setion, and returns of members. The power of judging rate the names of all banks, if any, which have refused is conferred by the Constitution, and if it does not exin specie when demanded: with all the circumstances of such failure, and the correspondence to which it led.

Also, to inform the Senate whether any of the Defor facilitating the despatch of business. He repeated that any of the Government creditors have been paid that he hoped, for the sake of obviating all difficulty, the in depreciated currency since the general resumption proposition of his honorable colleague (Mr. Wise

would be received by general consent.

Mr. JOHNSON of Tennessee said, that the resolu-Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be di-rected to communicate to the Senate all the informa-Also, the number of vessels of all kinds which have a trial to be made. We have no officers to preside over the still carrie at the still cannot annually since it was opened a maring portion for a daught, r., can effect it through this Company.

Oscient and Tractes of the Company—P. Macauley, Esq., M. D., President, Estimate John Duer, Esq., L. L. D., Vice President, New York, Richard Wilson, Severary, N. Thurston, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury be discussed in the still cannot annually since it was opened. Also, whether the said canal is completely finished and put into a condition to pass vessels through in the short of the resolution was adopted, that so soon as we enter-secretary.

Resolved. That the Secretary of the Treasury be discussed in the deliberations of the

Mr. WISE hoped that the gentleman from Tennes see would take this resolution as it stood, and then he

stitute for the resolution submitted by Mr. Wise: Rendred. That this House will now proceed to elect a temporary speaker, allowing the members from New Jersey (producing the voidence given according to the law of that State) to vote on the prestion. That the Speaker thus chosen shall appoint none of the formulatives of the House. That the Committee of Elections shall

Chosen by bands. And not, the House, we will then proceed as shall have been settled by the House, we will then proceed choose a Speaker for the 26th Congress. Cr'es of "No, no!" resounded from all quarters, and Ir. Hunt d'd not press his motion. Mr. C. JOHNSON again urged the propriety of add-

ng the provision he had pr posed. Mr. WISE replied that the rules could as well be

adopted increater by a separate resolution.

Mr. THLLINGHAST expressed the same view, and Mr. JOHNSON did not further insist on his amend-

his respected colleague (Mr. Wise) had done as he had; it had been Mr. R.'s intention from the first, though

the pledge was not formally expressed in his motion, that as seen as a querum should be obtained by call-ing the uncontested members, they should return and take up the consideration of the case of those whose seats were disputed; and so he had expressed himself when address ng the House. But he felt some little hesitation with regard to the last clause of the resolution, and should be glad to hear it read again. [It was end accordingly] He presumed his colleague and himself agreed in their

views as to what it would be proper to do; but the pro-position was so worded that some difficulty might possi-bly arise out of it. The House were to judge of the "credentials, certificates, or commissions of persons claiming wats." Now it might so turn out that they claiming wats. would be under the necessary of referring the case to a committee of elections. Now Mr. R. would be in favor House determining forthwith, as soon as it went into the subject—not on the formality of the returns, but on the final question, which of the claimants were entitled to their seats.

Mr. HOFFMAN, of New York, who said that he entirely agreed with the gentleman from Virginia; he, too, as much as the gentleman d.d, and predicted as confidently as the gentleman could, that it would be necessary to send the case to a committee of elections, and that before the election of a Speaker; for it would he as necessary then as it was now. What had they been contending for during the last two days? Was it certificates as valid as those of any of those centlemen who undertook to judge of them: Was it not that the Constitution, that usage, that all precedent, gave them the same right to sit as any others had -that none had a r ght to nullify the acts of a sovereign State?-that the 13. A bill for the benefit of the Alabama, Florida,
13. A bill for the benefit of the Alabama, Florida,
14. A bill authorizing the relinquishment of the sixte of transition from the sovereignty of a State to the
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18. A bill authorizing the sixtensity of the sixtens sovereign State to declare who were chosen as her charge made vesterday, (he was understood as referring dec de upon the returns. The only practical question as presentatives in Congress:—to declare it, not merely to a speech of Mr. Weller, of Ohio,) that certain genty ver made, was that now before the House. The prepo-Representatives in Congress:—to declare it, not merely prima facie, but conclusively, until the force of that act was spent, and the object of it was ready to be sworn into office?—and that then, after the House was duly organized, it was declared by the Constitution to be the sile judge of the qualifications of its own members that the season of the resolution of the proposition is a speech of Mr. Weller, of Ohio.) that certain genty and the consumer of the man, after the House. The proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the was that now before the House. The proposition of the man, after the House. The proposition of the man, after the House with it bear and the object of it was ready to be should be utilized as the was that now before the House. The proposition of the man, after the House with it bear the will of the standard of the man, after the House with it here after the man, after the House. The proposition of the man, after the House with it here after the House. The proposition of the man, after the House with it here after the House with the will of the condition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the here after the House with the will of the condition of the proposition of the here after th

At noon this day the members elect of the House of lemn resolution distranchising one of the States of this leading to his hest judgment; had ever been attempted or heard of. If the attempt who stated that, when they had adjourned vesterday, a had ever been attempted or heard of. If the attempt proposition was under consideration, that the Clerk be of one of the States to nullify an act of Congress had

who brought the legal qualifications, be they given vote in the organization of the House.

Mr. CRAIG regretted exceedingly that any thing should have occurred to create such a feeling between wards. In a mere party view, what difference could it make: If the friends of the opposing claimants had a majority here, they could make their own Speaker and their own Committee of Elections, and could turn the five Whig members out of their seats after the House and imputations of motives carried no weight with legal commissions should turn out to have the majority, a course of delate, would be to arouse the augry passwould not the case be the same with them: If the election was irregular, let the House so declare, and feeling ought always to prevail. In reply to the argument of the gentleman from Kentucky, he contended thing, rather than say that certificates in form of law, that the course pursued by the Clerk was not revolugranted by a sovereign State, were to be nullified by thours, and that the adoption of the resolution of his those who sat here on no better authority themselves.

Mr. H. regretted, as much as the gentleman from Virse. The gentleman from Ky, had said, that the moment gin a could do, that he was unable to accept of the pro-it was shown that the Why members from N. Jersey had postion of that gentleman, but it was impossible for not received a majority of the legal votes of that State, him to vote for a measure which would lead to a street, he would vote to exclude them. Then, if the gentleand pulpable violation of the rights both of covereign man held those views, he ought to vote for this reschi-tion, because, if it was adopted, we might go behind the

proceed with the call of the members from the different States of the Union in the usual way, calling the sey, he was bound in conscience to sustain them; and names of such members from New Jersey as hold the with a view of obtaining some information on this sub-

before him, if it was not a thet that the votes of the speech of great animation, and at times, of so much ra-pidity and vehemence, that it was a difficult task to Mr. RANDOLPH rose and stated that t it was competent for the House, in its present state, to in one instance, the judges of election had received a vote on this. A doubt had been expressed, and Mr. G. case, they were rejected because they had not compiled himself was not wholly free from some degree of it, as with the statute of the State. to the power of the House to take any vote in the ex- Mr. CRAIG said it did not matter, the votes had been isting state of things; but if they could vote on the rejected, and in consequence of their being rejected resolution of the gentleman from Virginia, they certainly could as well pass on this. Gentlemen might political friends of the gentleman from Kentucky, discuss questions here for a month to come, and be not claimed a seat. If they had not been rejected, the gendiscuss questions here for a month to come, and be no nearer a decision than they were now; but here was a proposition which brought them at once to the test, and would ascertain what was the judgment of the House on the case before it. This looked to some practical end. As to the rights of the members from N. Jersey, the thought no honest man could doubt if he would only to take seats, when his consequence told in that they having the majority of votes cast, have the prima focis evidence of right to seats on this finer. He could not be bound by the great seal of the State of New Jersey, and vote for members to take seats, when his consequence told in that they ook into the case of Moore and Letcher. In that case, were not cut that to these seats. All he deared, was, gentlemen now high in place as friends of the Admin state the gentlemen who had the majority of legal votes ration—Governor Polk, Schater Hubbard, and others equally distinguished—had all insisted on the doctrine that the legal certificate of election furnished the primuch spoken of, he would say that he had the highest ma facie evidence on which members were to take their regard for it. But when he speke of the sovereignty of seats, and that it was perfectly monstrous to advocate a State, he did not mean that there was no difference beany other position. The doctrine was admitted by all tween the people who constituted the State in this sides of the House; and the only controversy had been as country, and the Governor and Council. In this country the question which had the legal certificate. Mr. try the people constituted the State. G. should like to hear State rights gentlemen, especially that distinguished gentleman from S. Carelina Kentucky, he could not like it, because it called upon Mr. Pickens) who had been talked of for nomination him and his friends to cancel the whole ground, and adas a call date for the Speaker's chair, speak out on this unit men to seats who, in the repinion, were not enti-point. He appealed to that gentleman and to his col-tled to them. His object was to exclude all the mem-

leagues. When men came here and advocated a step bers from New Jersey of heath parties, and then to act which was a thing less than revolutionary, and went to strike at the severeignty of a State, he wanted to hear the opinion of these gentlemen. Supposing half a dozen leafers from this D strict of C dumba (and in making such a supposition be intended no reflection on those who claimed the seats of the New Jersey members, he knew some of those gentlemen personally. Mr. CRAIG replied that, if the present case were thereon paid semi-annually, or quarterly, in conforming with the direction of the owner—or the interest will be placed, at the end of every six months, to the credit of the Trust Fund for accumulation of the owner—or the imposition of tells and the annual amounts calto the imposition of tells and the annual amounts calto the members elect from South Cation to understand it, he should agree in op n on with

the evidence of the gentiemen from New Jersey was insufficient to warrant him to call their names as members elect of this House, and insisted it amounted to this, that a clerk was to be the judge who were and who is the case was far otherwise. And was not the House has a clerk was to be the judge who were and who is the case was far otherwise. And was not the House this, that a clerk was to be the judge who were and who is the case was far otherwise. And was not the House has a clerk was to be the judge who were and who is the case was far otherwise. And was not the House has a clerk was to be the judge who were and who is the case was far otherwise. And was not the House has a clerk was to be the judge who were and who is the case was far otherwise. were not to be members of Congress. He had no more doubt than if he had been present at a late caucus, the Clerk had been advised to the course he had pursued, Mr. GRAVES here again referred Mr. C. to the the Clerk had been advised to the course he had pursued, nd was, in fact, compelled to take it. He addressed the case of Letcher and Moore.

The difference of the case of Letcher and Moore.

Mr. WISE remonstrated on gentlemen thus leaving self. Gentlemen here talked very loudly about the De be decided was how the House was to arrive at a decitake their scats by the side of a man who came up here. Mr. CRAIG admitted he was wander ng, but it had freemen. Would these gentlemen let him sit by them. Would they not seem his neighborhood. When gentlemen claimed to be the exclusive guardians of the Mr. PICKENS, of South Carolina, said he should

tion. It was a slander to accuse him of wishing to set as de the will of the People; he desired that will to be carred into effect; he would give it effect, however it and to do his duty. Many of the matters which had for their obtaining and holding their seats upon this floor. He did not look at practical results in this matter; but at the question of right and the law of usage and precedent. He looked at the present decision as it was to work as a precedent for future times. As to the attended to the gentlemen who had the State certificates from New Jersey, he believed there was no difference of on a six he believed the to be pretty was no difference of on a six he believed it to be pretty. was no defictence of opin on: he believed it to be peetly sany feeling of the kind. He met the proposition in generally admitted that they must, sooner or later, get their seats. The great importance of the case lay in the principle it involved and the consequences to which it neight lead. And now, supposing the proposition of the gentleman from Virginia should be adopted, what would follow: All whose seats were contested were would follow: All whose seats were contested were question would be to decide who had the legal returns. would follow: All whose scats were contested wite to be excluded from voting. Well: suppose a set of insolent loaders should get up a paper certifying that the Virginia Delegation in this House were not entitled to their seats, no matter who they were, or how false or a majority of the freemen of the State presented the Let one claimant rise in each of those States, and contest the right of the members elect, on the ground of an alleged irregularity in their election. What must respect to the right of the members elect, on the ground of an alleged irregularity in their election. What must respect to the right of the members elect, on the ground of an alleged irregularity in their election. What must respect to the right of the members election and the right of the members election and the right of the members election. an alleged irregularity in their election. What must believe the property of the other side that the follow? The States could not vote—they were disfrance in the states could not vote—they were disfrance of the property of the other side that the evidence sufficient for him, but could they decide the question. That was the practical inquiry. He thought and there was an end of your Government. Why question That was the practical inquiry. He thought would gentlemen attempt to establish a precedent which involved such monstrous consequences. He put manner proposed, and then it could enter on the question. which involved such monstrous consequences. He put this case to the gentleman from South Carolina, and the second on him to reply. He again addressed the Clerk, charged him with having had his course pointed out to but only because it was deemed expedient. But the

Mr. G. now became much excited in adverting to a could defer investigating the election, and at first only bers: that it was a sovereign State which made the members of this House?

The state of the House; it was, in substance; the same with that the state of the House; it was, in substance; the same with that 3. A bill making grants of public lands to certain stress, for purposes of internal improvement.

4. A joint resolution, authorizing the President of he U. S. to cause certain surveys to be made.

On motion, the Senate adjourn—insomuch, that the House had been adjourn—insomuch, that the House had been laboring one of the States of this House; the same with that the House is the Same with the House; the same with that the House is the Same with the House; the same with that the House is the House; the same with that the House is the House; the same with that the House is the House; the same with that the House is the House; the same with that the House is the House; the same with that the House is the House; the same with that the House is the House; the same with that the House is the House; the same with that the House is the House; the same with that the House is the House; the same with that the House is the House; the same with that the House is the House; the same with that the House is the House; the House; the same with that the House is the House; the House; the House; the House is the House; the House; the same with that the House is the House; the House is the House; the House is the H

of her rights; if it were but for an instant, he would peated his denial of any contest against the rights of never consent to it. And who was to vote on the adoption of this outrageous proposition: Were the members from New Jersey, who brought their commission of Elections to investigate cases of contested elecons in their hands, or those who claimed the seats tion, but insisted that in the mean while the legal rewith them? Not there was, there could be, but one turns were to be received and acted on as prima facial afe rule to be pursued, and that was, to receive all evidence enfitling its possessor to take his seat and to

was organ zed. But if the friends of those who brought them, and the only effect which could result from such States and of the members of this House.

Mr. GRAVES, of Kentucky, offered the following returns and ascertain who had received the greatest number of votes. If he believed that the gentlemen control of the control o s a substitute for Mr. Wise's resolution:

Resulved, That the Acting Clerk of this House shall who had not the Governor's certificate had received a

ratefiall he said. He commenced by observing that if the people of these two districts were rejected because, rote on any proposition, it was competent for them to large number of the votes of aliens, and in the other

With regard to the proposition of the gentleman from

to the imposition of tolls and the annual amounts callous and portland canal, from the company upon their own lives, or the lives of others, for one computed for the company or the first Company are upon the most favorable terms, as well for the officers of the had on application to the Company or its Agents.

Annual of the contest the seaso of the members elect from South Capanical and portland canal, from the company are upon the most favorable terms, as well for the officers of the Nary and Army, as citizens—and may be had on application to the Company or its Agents.

Annual of the did them upon the subject. The had conversed with them upon the subject. The had conversed with them upon the subject. The contest the seaso of the members cleent from South Capanical in the should agree in op n on with the gentleman from Kentucky; but it was a plan mathematic opening of the same to the present time; and the gentleman from Kentucky; but it was a plan mathematical in the gentleman from Kentucky; but it was a plan mathematical opening of the same to the present time; and the follous, the annual amounts called the members elect from South Capanical in the seats of the members whose seats were und sputed, until the States and it was a plan mathematical opening of the same to the present time; and the gentleman from Kentucky; but it was a plan mathematical opening of the same to the present time; and the follous, the first through, and then, without a further ortion, as were called through, and then, without a further ortion, as the first through and the annual amounts called the call of the contest the seats of the members whose seats were und sputed. The had conversed with them upon the subject. The had the favorable time form the contest the seats of the members whose seats were und sputed to the subject. The had the fown the contest the seats of the members whose seats were und s Also, the number of shares held in said canal stock by the United States, and the amount paid upon them. Also, the number of vessels of all kinds which have passed the said canal annually since it was opened. Also, whether the said canal is completely finished and put into a condition to pass vessels through in the shortest time practicable.

Resolved. That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to address proper queries to the Surveyor of the port at Louisville, and also at St. Louis, to be answered by themselves, and also to be communicated to the

for him to state the reasons for his course; the members the question before the House to go into the merits of the House were as well acquainted with them as hims the election in New Jersey. The pressing question to

without a majority of the votes of the People in his fa-only been to reply to others who had wandered before yer. But what would these great democrats say to the him. He then expressed his assent to the proposition ror. But what would these great hemocrais say to the form. He then expressed his assent to the proposition gentleman from Pennsylvania over the way (Mr. Ingerthat the claimants on both sides should be excluded, although he in his conscience believed the contesters to be justiyentitled to the seats, but he would consent to tificate of a Governor, most basely given, as his only exclude both for the sake of a compromise. He saw ground of claim to a seat among the Representatives of little light at present, but he hoped it would break in

democrate interest, he asked them under whose pat-ronage this very distinguished individual had come up cularly the degree of excitement which had been maniore to claim a seat against a majority of 775 votes.

Mr. G. claimed also to be a Democrat, and held in fested. He saw no cause at all for excited feeling. As contempt the low, vile stang of a party press which de-nied to him and his associates that honorable appelia-in or out of the House, Mr. P. knew nothing about might practically operate in a party view. If it turned been discussed were entirely irrelevant in the r character that the friends of the Administration in New Jerster to the question. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. sey had obtained a clear majority of legal votes, he was Wise) had presented a distinct proposition, and one for their obtaining and holding their seats upon this which Mr. P. judged to be periodily reasonable. He had to their seats, no matter who they were, or now laise of a majority of the Breemen of the State presented the absurd the ground they took—then Virginia was deprived of her voice—the seats were contested—that was enough; her mea could not vote. Any body could contest a seat. But how would this work in regard to those six great States which voted by general ticket; by other prima facie evidence. The House were the contest of the seats which voted by general ticket; by other prima facie evidence. There was no appellate in

him, and challenged him to deny the truth of the asturns and invest gate the election, or, if it chose, it